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Foreign Crops and MARKETS



VOLUME 55

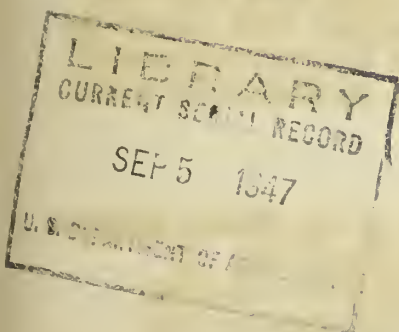
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FOR RELEASE

MONDAY

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UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE, WASHINGTON, D.C.

L A T E N E W S

The British Joint Organization increases in reserve or floor price for Dominion wools for the 1947-48 season have been announced by the Organization as follows: Australia, ex store greasy wool 9 percent above 1946-47; South Africa, 8 percent, excluding Karakuls; New Zealand, no change but adjustments made for different qualities and types. The average reserve price for Australia per pound established in August 1946 was 18.15 d. (24.3 cents) per pound of greasy wool; Union of South Africa, 14.15 d. (23.6) and New Zealand, 16.74 d. (22.5).

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All white cheddar cheese produced in Ontario and Quebec after August 21 will be requisitioned by the Canadian Government for export to the United Kingdom. Voluntary offerings for export have been very disappointing, only about 19 million pounds as compared with almost 55 million pounds by this time last year. Production in the January-July period this year has been 19 percent less than the corresponding period in 1946 and 35 percent below that in 1945.

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The milk allowance to non-priority consumers in the United Kingdom was reduced from 2-1/2 pints to 2 pints weekly on August 24. A corresponding reduction occurred in the milk supplies of catering establishments. This normal seasonal reduction took place on the same date as last year.

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Cotton imports into China during the year ended July 31, 1947 totaled 849,000 bales (of 500 pounds gross), including 557,000 from the United States, 189,000 from India, 66,000 from Brazil, 22,000 from Egypt, 7,000 from Africa (probably East Africa) and 7,000 from Afghanistan.

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Cotton stocks in France were reduced during the month of May from 766,000 bales (of 500 pounds gross), to 644,000 at the end of the month. The latter figure includes 377,000 bales of American, 139,000 of Egyptian, 88,000 of Colonial and 40,000 of Indian cotton. Consumption of 83,000 bales exceeded imports by 3,000 bales, the reduction in stocks being attributed mainly to a fire that destroyed 38,400 bales including 30,000 of American and 4,600 of Indian staple.

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Grain harvesting operations were delayed generally throughout Canada's Prairie Provinces by rain during the past week. Cutting has been nearly completed in Southern Manitoba, and threshing has commenced, with yields and grades lower than expected. Dry warm weather is needed to prevent spoilage in Southern Alberta, and in Edmonton area to hasten maturity of the green crop. There has been frost in the Peace River area, but no estimate yet of the damage.

COMMODITY DEVELOPMENTS

TOBACCODOMINICAN TOBACCO
PRODUCTION DECREASES

The tobacco crop now being marketed in the Dominican Republic will total about 27.5 as compared to 66 million pounds for the previous year. Decreased acreage and unfavorable weather conditions combined to reduce poundage. The tobacco is inferior in quality to that sold in 1946 but farm prices for leaf are higher than during last season, according to a recent report.

The Dominican Republic is an important exporter of leaf tobacco. During the first 6 months of 1947 exports amounted to 14 million pounds compared to 16.3 million pounds during the same period of 1946. The tobacco exported from the Republic is paid for in dollars by the purchasers. This is important to American tobacco growers because of the dollar scarcity in most importing countries. It will be noted from the following table that the Netherlands, Spain, France, Algeria and French Indo-China are important markets for Dominican tobacco.

Dominican Republic: Exports of unmanufactured tobacco
by countries of destination, pounds and dollar value,
January - June 1947 and same period 1946.

Country of destination	1947		1946	
	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value
	<u>pounds</u>	<u>dollars</u>	<u>pounds</u>	<u>dollars</u>
Algeria	1,864,189	240,229	533,471	158,075
Belgium	1,676,479	224,104	1,145,554	193,988
Canary Islands	-	-	11,292	1,868
China	-	-	74,939	3,643
France	1,772,974	200,526	4,318,851	756,277
Fr. Indo-China	1,227,867	180,550	216,785	38,991
Fr. Morocco	243,608	29,332	637,275	103,466
Gibraltar	88,863	11,335	147,785	26,861
Lebanon	-	-	807	109
Portugal	-	-	5,534	1,085
Spain	2,258,858	340,002	1,239,294	272,703
Switzerland	139,538	19,182	395,353	64,925
Tangier	-	-	4,843,923	710,283
The Netherlands	4,019,131	518,207	2,424,105	412,918
Tunis	459,739	61,527	-	-
United States	271,927	36,326	-	-
Total	14,023,173	1,861,370	16,294,968	2,745,192

GRAINS, GRAIN PRODUCTS AND FEEDS**BURMAN RICE ACREAGE
DAMAGED BY FLOOD**

Possibly 1,000,000 acres of newly planted rice paddies may be ruined by recent floods in the Irrawaddy River Valley, the main-producing area of Burma. The goal of 9,000,000 acres previously was believed to be easily attainable, and the weather up to August 15 was favorable for production. Before the area was inundated, the rice crop to be harvested principally in December was unofficially forecast at 300,000,000 bushels (9,450 million pounds milled) compared with the prewar (1936-37/1940-41) average of 350,000,000 bushels (11,000 million pounds). The recent heavy flood, however, reported as perhaps the highest in 150 years, is expected to cause a substantial reduction in the crop.

Burma is the principal source of rice supplies for export during 1948 to the deficit countries of Asia. The harvests of the other exporting countries of the Orient are expected to be less than normal, because of adverse weather and decreased acreages.

**CHINA'S RICE CROP
OUTLOOK IMPROVED**

Prospects for China's 1947 rice production during the first part of August improved over those of July, when floods in some areas adversely affected the crop. The harvest is estimated at 2,370 million bushels (74,700 million pounds milled), an increase of 2 percent over the final estimate of 2,321 million bushels (73,100 million pounds) in 1946, according to the first official estimate. The output, however, again may not exceed 90 percent of the prewar (1935-39) average of 2,623 million bushels (82,600 million pounds).

The sown area was estimated in June at 46,796,000 acres, a slight increase over 46,483,000 acres the year before. Gains in the acreage planted were registered primarily in the central Yangtze Valley and Kwangtung. July flood damage was greatest in south Kwangtung, and some river areas were affected in the Provinces of central China.

**DROUGHT HURTS PERU'S
RICE PRODUCTION**

The 1947 rice crop of Peru is estimated at 5,650,000 bushels (165 million pounds milled). This is 32 percent less than the production of 8,291,000 bushels (245 million pounds) in 1946, but above the prewar average (1935-39) of 4,578,000 bushels (135 million pounds). The planted area is reported to equal 124,000 acres, or 16 percent less than in the preceding year. The decline in acreage and low yields per acre are

attributed to drought conditions early in the season. The trade indicates that the yields may show some improvement over early expectations, and the estimate of production, therefore, may be revised slightly upward.

Supplies during the current July-June marketing year depend not only on the size of the 1947 crop, but also on the amount of stocks carried over from the 1946 harvest, which are estimated at from 10 to 40 million pounds. Supplies are expected to last until early 1948, when a scarcity of rice may exist. Estimates of import needs to meet rice consumption before the 1948 crop is harvested vary from 10 to 30 million pounds. Before the war, when production was not so large as in recent years, imports averaged around 45 million pounds yearly.

(Continued on Page 152)

TROPICAL PRODUCTS

COLOMBIA'S COFFEE CROP REVISED UPWARD

Colombia's exportable coffee production for the calendar year 1947 is now placed at 6.5 million bags instead of 5.5 million, as was originally reported. Since exports for January-June 1947 totaled 2,335,000 bags, a considerable amount of coffee remains to be marketed before the end of December, or carried over into the next year.

Port stocks were reported at 496,000 bags on July 19. Stocks held by the Coffee Federation are unknown but are believed to range from 1.5 to 2 million bags. The Federation has announced it will sell its coffee to exporters at no profit, that is, at purchase price, plus allowances for transportation, storage, and shrinkage. All the coffee harvested this year is said to be of exceptionally good quality.

DOMINICAN COFFEE CROP REDUCED BY DROUGHT

The Dominican Republic's 1947-48 coffee crop, harvesting of which will begin in September, is forecast at 250,000 bags compared with an outturn last year of 325,000 bags. Drought is largely responsible for the reduced yield. The extent to which the drought has affected the quality of the new crop is not yet known.

Exports of green coffee from the Dominican Republic for the first half of 1947 amounted to 102,000 bags compared with 86,000 bags for the same period last year. Eighty-five percent of the exports were to the United States. Total exports during May and June were very small, being 2,935 and 1,368 bags respectively.

BULK OF DOMINICAN
CACAO EXPORTED

Exports of cacao beans from the Dominican Republic during the first seven months of 1947 amounted to 54.3 million pounds compared with 45.2 million pounds for the same period last year. As usual, about 95 percent of these exports went to the United States.

Early in the season, total Dominican cacao production from October 1, 1946, to September 30, 1947, was forecast at 62.4 million pounds. The trade now estimates that total production amounted to 55.5 million pounds, but in view of the large exports for the first seven months of 1947, and the fact that part of the crop was exported late in 1946, it appears that the revised estimate may be too low. In any event, it is evident that most of the current crop already has been exported.

Official prices to Dominican cacao growers were increased from \$18.50 per 50 kilograms (16.7 cents per pound) in early June to \$23 per 50 kilograms (20.8 cents per pound) the last of July.

FRUITS, NUTS AND VEGETABLES

IRAQ 1947 DATE
CROP LARGER

According to preliminary reports the 1947 Iraq date crop will be about 30 percent larger than in 1946, but is not expected to be of as good quality as last year. The dates, it is generally predicted, will be firmer and smaller. A mediocre crop of Hallawi dates are expected, while Sayers will be in fairly plentiful supply. The weather and water supply between now and harvest will be important and may affect the final outcome of the crop.

There will be an ample supply of packing cases this year in contrast with shortages of the past few years. It has been reported some experimental work is contemplated concerning the size of cases packed for export to the United States. Heretofore 70 pounds was the standard pack. Ships to carry the dates are expected to be supplied by the usual lines. Prices are expected to remain about at their 1946 levels.

(Continued on Page 150)

FATS AND OILSURUGUAYAN EDIBLE OIL
SEED CROP DOWN

Uruguay's 1947 sunflower-seed harvest came to 30,700 short tons from 140,000 acres, according to the second official estimate. This is a 20-percent decrease from last year's crop and the smallest output since 1943. The reduction was the result of a 6-percent acreage drop from the previous year and locust and other insect damage. The peanut crop, on the other hand, is Uruguay's second largest, 6,300 short tons from record plantings of 23,400 acres. Insect damage, however, reduced the yield per acre to 538 pounds compared with 728 a year ago.

Sunflower seed and peanuts, Uruguay's two summer oilseed crops, normally provide edible oil for practically the total local consumption. Prior to the war Uruguay consumed large quantities of olive oil, but because imports of this commodity were cut off during the war, and since the soil is favorable for the production of sunflower seed and peanuts, agriculturists and industrialists increased the cultivation of these oilseeds to such an extent, that when climatic conditions are favorable, they supply local edible oil needs. In recent years, for reasons of economy, preference has been given to sunflower seed production, so that at present peanut oil is produced principally for the purpose of blending with sunflower-seed oil.

It is believed that, because of its growth, the local edible oil industry will continue to meet most of the local consumption requirements. The combination of foreign and domestic capital employed in this industry has helped to strengthen the position of the local manufacturers. This financing not only covers the crushing plants but also has a part in the production of the seed, the crushers frequently contracting with the growers in advance for their harvest and guaranteeing minimum prices.

Imports of sunflower seed and peanuts have decreased from sizeable quantities during 1938-41 to insignificant amounts in recent years. There are no exports of sunflower seed, peanuts, or peanut oil. Small quantities of sunflower-seed oil were shipped from 1941 through 1943.

Uruguayan flaxseed

Uruguay's most important oilseed crop, flaxseed, is after wheat, the country's most important winter crop. No indications of the 1947 acreage, now being planted, have as yet been received. The 1946 harvest (November-December) came to 3.3 million bushels from 412,000 acres. The significance of flaxseed in Uruguay's agricultural economy is shown by the fact that the area devoted to this crop increased from 10,000 acres in 1900 to the record of 592,000 (producing 5.2 million bushels of seed) in 1945. Prior to the war, exports of seed reached 4 million bushels, whereas oil shipments were insignificant; in recent years the development of the domestic crushing industry has reduced

seed exports and increased oil shipments. Interest in the cultivation of this crop reached such heights that the government and private agricultural authorities conducted a strong campaign in 1946 to encourage the sowing of wheat. Early in 1947 the government took legal measures to prevent the profits that were being made on flaxseed and linseed oil transactions from remaining exclusively in the hands of speculators to the disadvantage of the growers.

Since domestic consumption is small, the greater part of the flaxseed harvest is grown for export in the form of seed, oil, or cakes. As the price of flaxseed since the end of the war has been particularly attractive, it has been much more profitable for the Uruguayan farmer to plant this crop than any other.

Present flaxseed stocks do not exceed 1.2 million bushels. The prohibition affecting exports of flaxseed was lifted August 2, 1947.

CHINA HARVESTS LARGER SUMMER OILSEED CROPS

Summer oilseed crops in China (excluding Manchuria) have increased somewhat this year over the 1946 harvest, according to the first official estimate. The 1947 output, however, is still considerably below the 1931-37 average production.

Soybeans are estimated at 187 million bushels, representing a 12 percent increase over the 167 million harvest of 1946 but a 16-percent decrease from the prewar average production of 224 million. Peanut output is placed at 2,521,000 short tons, 2 percent above last year's crop but 17 percent below prewar. Similarly, the 1947 sesame-seed crop of 803,000 tons shows a 2-percent increase over the 1946 production but a 14-percent decrease from prewar output.

Despite drought conditions in some areas, summer rains in China as a whole have been more than sufficient. Assuming no deterioration in summer crops, it appears that food production in 1947 will be noticeably larger than in the preceding year. Distribution difficulties, however, are expected to cause food shortages in some areas.

China a/: Summer oilseed production, 1947 with comparisons

Year	Soybeans 1,000 bushels	Peanuts 1,000 short tons	Sesame seed 1,000 short tons
Average 1931-37	223,870	3,020	938
1946	166,618	2,460	789
1947 b/	187,108	2,521	803

American Consulate General, Shanghai
a/ Excluding Manchuria. b/ First estimate.

(Continued on Page 150)

LIVESTOCK AND ANIMAL PRODUCTSCATTLE SITUATION
IN ARGENTINA

The exceptional demand for meat by domestic consumers and unusually good pasture conditions in the cattle zones, the best in years, dominate the Argentine cattle situation. Argentine consumers, because of current wages, seem prepared to pay beef prices that enable local slaughterers to compete with the frigorificos killing for export.

The frigorificos usually purchase high grade steers and sometimes other cattle directly from estancias (ranches). As a result of increased purchasing power, the extraordinary domestic demand for beef during April and May of this year has influenced the proportion of total cattle slaughter available for export and total number available for breeding.

In recent weeks, particularly the latter part of July, a relatively large number of steers of export quality have been bought at the central markets daily for domestic distribution. Such purchases for domestic consumption have increased the prices of practically all classes of live cattle. It is evident from the latest trend in domestic cattle purchases that the Argentine consumer is purchasing a better quality of beef than in former years.

As a result of competition, the price for heavy steers for domestic consumption has been 5 to 6 centavos per kilo higher (about 2/3 to 4/5 cents per pound) than the equivalent which frigorificos could, under the terms of the British bulk agreement, offer for direct cattle deliveries without sacrificing operating margin.

Because of the intensified bidding for steers in the first quarter of this year, the Government permitted the frigorificos to use cows to fill the refrigerated space requirement. Consequently, the prices for classes of live cattle other than steers have risen, with the result that there continued to be a heavy sale of cows and heifers, many of which have not been the usual herd culls.

The number of cows sold during the quarter reached a rate of 70,000 head per month, as compared with 10,000 and 30,000 head, respectively, in corresponding periods of 1945 and 1946. In June of this year, however, the Government forbade any further slaughter of the first four grades of cows and the first five grades of heifers or light steers for export in carcass form.

The Order, apparently, was based on the desire to facilitate a needed increase in the breeding herds of the country. Breeding cows showing calf are readily purchased. Bids for average female stock are

about three times as high for the same quality as a year ago. Some estancias (ranches) in the cattle fattening zones, however, are showing an inclination to depend less on buying feeder animals each year and are looking for breeding cows.

Pasture conditions in the cattle zones are in the best shape in years. Besides a lush growth of pasture, many estancias have replenished their underground reserve silos of chopped alfalfa and sorgo. It appears that Argentine pastures could handle substantially larger numbers of cattle than are now being pastured. On the other hand, the shortages of railroad cars for livestock and the proposed increase in railroad rates are factors which tend to discourage interest in light cattle and feeder stock.

SHORTAGE OF MILK IN SPAIN

Milk production in Spain in 1946 amounted to approximately 4 billion pounds and was about 700 million pounds below normal. Severe droughts in 1944 and 1945 and subsequent reduction in milk cow numbers were partly responsible for this deficit. Another important factor was the steady increase in the quantity of milk diverted to the more lucrative butter and cheese-manufacturing, achieved at the expense of fluid milk for liquid consumption.

Last winter, milk was retained in such quantities on farms for butter-making, due to the shortage of olive oil and the exorbitant retail black market price for butter of \$3.31 per pound, that the portion of milk usually remaining for fluid consumption was greatly reduced. Manufacturers of other dairy products also felt this shortage. Plants engaged in the manufacture of such dairy products as condensed and powdered milk were able to operate at less than 40 percent of capacity.

Although the manufacture of all dairy products is now increasing with the seasonal increase in milk production, it will still be necessary for Spain to continue to rely upon the importation of powdered milk, condensed milk and cheese. In the years immediately before the Spanish Civil War, Argentina provided about 80 percent of Spain's butter imports and all of her sweetened condensed milk, while the Netherlands furnished approximately 82 percent of her cheese and powdered milk. Argentina is now supplying approximately 90 percent of these imports.

WOOL PRICES REACH HIGH LEVEL
AT JULY LONDON SALES

The price of 64's/70's, fine combing colonial wool at the fifth series of London sales which closed July 25 showed an advance of 12 to 13 percent above opening prices according to market reports of Kreglinger and Fernau supplied by the American Embassy at London. The bulk of this wool was carryover wool held by the U.K.-Dominion Wool Disposals Ltd. The closing price for these wools ranged from \$1.22 to 1.24 per pound clean basis. The average for the fifth series was \$1.16.

LONDON WOOL AUCTIONS: Opening and Closing prices for Colonial, fine combing wools 64's - 70's and 56's in 1946-47 a/

Series and Dates	64's - 70's		56's	
	Good Medium Fleeces		Fine Crossbred	
	Opening	Closing	Opening	Closing
	: cents per pound	: cents per pound	: cents per pound	: cents per pound
1946-47	:	:	:	:
First Series (Sept. 13 - 27)	: 75.6	: 82.4	: 63.9	: 63.9
Second Series (Nov. 29-Dec. 13)	: 82.3	: 83.9	: <u>b/</u> 63.0	: 62.1
Third Series (Feb. 6 - 20)	: <u>b/</u> 88.1	: 88.9	: <u>b/</u> 64.6	: 64.6
Fourth Series (Apr. 17 - May 1)	: 100.7	: 107.4	: 63.8	: <u>b/</u> 68.0
Fifth Series (July 11 - 25)	: <u>b/</u> 109.6	: <u>b/</u> 123.4	: -	: 72.1
	:	:	:	:

a/ First cost London - clean without oil. b/ Average of range.
Kreglinger and Fernau
Office of Foreign Agricultural Relations.

Five series of wool auctions have been held at London since the post-war resumption of such sales in September 1946. During that time the average price for 64's/70's has increased 47 percent. Comparing the average of the opening and closing quotations at the July 1947 sales with comparable figures for the prewar period it appears that the July average of \$1.16 per pound exceeds the average July price for the 5 years 1934-38 by 89-percent. The current July price, however, is only 47-percent above the July high of 79.2 cents for that period which occurred in 1937.

The price of 56's fine crossbred combing wool also shows a substantial advance but not to such an extent as the finer wools. The price of 56's in the July 1947 sales closed at 72.1 cents a pound. This is 13 percent above the average for the first series in September.

The price of 56's at the fourth series was only 3 percent above the September average but advanced in the fifth series to about 9 percent above the preceding auction price. As compared with the prewar July average price the current price shows an increase of 74-percent but is only 29 percent above the July 1937 price for this type.

LONDON WOOL SALES: Monthly average price per pound of Colonial Combing wools
- 64's/70's and 56's. Clean basis 1934-47 a/

MONTH	64's - 70's								
	Good Medium Fleeces								
	1934	1935	1936	1937	1938	1934-38	1939	1946	1947
	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents
January	71.5	45.9	62.0	75.7	58.3	62.7	46.7	b/	86.0
February	69.2	45.7	63.5	73.4	56.5	61.7	47.8	b/	88.5
March	71.1	43.3	65.2	74.8	53.5	61.6	46.9	b/	94.8
April	71.4	46.9	64.9	79.9	52.4	63.1	46.3	b/	104.0
May	68.1	49.9	64.7	79.2	51.7	62.7	45.6	b/	107.4
June	61.5	54.5	64.3	78.1	51.6	62.0	46.1	b/	110.0
July	56.7	56.8	64.4	79.2	51.3	61.7	46.8	b/	116.5
August	51.7	55.9	65.4	77.8	50.3	60.2	b/	b/	
September	45.8	55.5	65.1	74.3	49.5	58.0	b/	79.0	
October	47.4	57.3	66.3	67.1	49.7	57.6	b/	82.4	
November	45.7	59.5	69.2	58.8	49.0	56.4	b/	83.2	
December	45.3	59.6	69.5	57.8	48.6	56.2	b/	83.2	
Average	58.8	52.6	65.4	73.0	51.9	60.3	b/		

	56 s								
	Fine Crossbreds								
	1934	1935	1936	1937	1938	Average: 1934-38	1939	1946	1947
	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents
January	58.9	35.7	41.4	55.7	41.7	46.7	35.0	b/	63.4
February	54.5	35.5	41.7	54.0	39.7	45.1	33.2	b/	64.6
March	52.0	31.8	43.5	53.4	36.6	43.5	33.2	b/	64.2
April	51.5	33.8	43.2	57.4	36.3	44.4	33.6	b/	65.9
May	48.4	36.1	41.4	57.6	36.7	44.0	34.1	b/	68.0
June	42.6	37.5	40.8	56.0	36.2	42.6	34.6	b/	70.0
July	37.8	38.2	40.3	55.9	35.4	41.5	35.1	b/	72.1
August	35.9	37.3	41.9	55.0	35.6	41.1	b/	b/	
September	33.3	36.0	43.5	52.1	35.8	40.1	b/	63.9	
October	35.0	34.8	44.9	47.5	36.5	39.7	b/	63.4	
November	33.3	38.0	46.8	42.7	36.3	39.4	b/	62.6	
December	35.0	38.0	51.1	41.6	36.0	40.3	b/	62.6	
Average	43.2	36.1	43.4	52.4	36.9	42.4	b/		

a/ Years 1934-39 compiled by the Bureau of Agricultural Economics from Kreglinger and Fernau Market Reports. Prices are based on opening and closing quotations for each series of London Sales. For months when no sales were held prices are simple averages of closing quotations in preceding and opening quotation in following month. 1946 compiled from Kreglinger and Fernau Market Reports using same method. b/ Auction sales not held during the years 1940-45. Prices were fixed by the Wool Control during the war period.

The next auction sales in London will take place September after 1947-48 sales have commenced in Australia on September 1. Prices of fine wools are expected to be well maintained.

The Wool Control stabilized prices in the United Kingdom during the war years. The maximum official issue price of colonial wools for manufacturers, producing for the home trade, for combing wools 64's/70's averaged 59.9 cents a pound from March to October 1940; 62.5 cents from November 1940 to October 1945 (five years). As the price of 63.5 cents established in November 1945 applied to all wool whether sold in the raw state for export or for manufacture in Britain for the home or export trade, a rebate was granted manufacturers producing for the home trade.

Prices of wool sold to British manufacturers producing for the export trade were higher beginning in July 1942 than for those producing for the home trade, being fixed at 75.1 cents a pound from July 1942 to September 1944. Beginning in October 1944, the price was reduced to 69.0 cents. Raw wool exported in its existing state was 2.5 percent higher than these prices. In November 1945 the price of these grades was reduced to 63.5 cents except, as already mentioned, a rebate was granted the manufacturer producing for the home trade. a/

All controls over prices of colonial wools were removed in September 1946 except that the United Kingdom Dominion Wool Disposal Ltd. or "J.O," which is a Joint Organization in charge of disposing of carryover wool along with current clips, maintains a reserve or floor price at which it buys wool if it falls below the reserve level. Very little wool has been bought in by the J.O. during the 1946-47 sales.

AUSTRALIAN WOOL SALES FOR COMING SEASON

The National Council of Wool Selling Brokers of Australia has announced selling dates for the first part of the 1947-48 season, prior to Christmas, and the quantities to be offered at the different centers.

Offerings before Christmas will amount to 1,335,000 bales or approximately 400 million pounds compared with scheduled offerings last year for the same period of 1,200,000 bales or roughly 450 million pounds. Actual sales at selling centers in the pre-Christmas period of 1946 totaled 354 million pounds, only 6 million pounds of which was taken in by the Joint Organization at the reserve price. No carry-over wool was offered in Australia last season before Christmas.

a/ These prices conform to prices quoted internationally "ex store" Dominions, taking into account commercial costs from source to the United Kingdom.

(Table follows)

AUSTRALIA: Schedule of pre-Christmas wool auction sales 1947-48

LOCATION	DATES	QUANTITIES	LOCATION	DATES	QUANTITIES
Northern Centers		BALES	Southern Centers, Contd.		BALES
Sydney	:Sept. 1 - 11	: 92,000	Albury	:Sept. 24 - 25	: 12,000
	:Sept. 22	: 11,500		:Oct. 22 - 23	: 16,000
	:Sept. 29 - Oct. 2	: 46,000		:Dec. 3 - 4	: 16,000
	:Oct. 7 - 13	: 46,000	Total	:	: 44,000
	:Oct. 20 - 23	: 46,000		:	:
	:Nov. 10	: 11,500	Ballarat	:Nov. 24	: 1,000
	:Nov. 17 - 27	: 92,000		:Dec. 15	: 1,000
	:Dec. 1	: 11,500	Total	:	: 2,000
	:Dec. 8 - 11	: 46,000	Adelaide	:Sept. 2 - 4	: 30,000
Total	:	: 402,500		:Sept. 23 - 25	: 30,000
Brisbane	:Sept. 15 - 18	: 50,000		:Oct. 21 - 23	: 32,500
	:Oct. 27-Nov. 6	: 100,000		:Nov. 11 - 13	: 32,500
	:Dec. 15 - 18	: 50,000		:Dec. 2 - 4	: 30,000
Total	:	: 200,000	Total	:	: 155,000
New Castle	:Sept. 24 - 25	: 22,000	Western Australia		:
	:Oct. 15 - 16	: 22,000		:Sept. 16	: 32,000
	:Nov. 12 - 13	: 20,000		:Oct. 6	: 30,000
	:Dec. 3 - 4	: 20,000		:Nov. 3	: 28,000
Total	:	: 84,000		:Nov. 24	: 27,000
Goulburn	:Sept. 25	:		:Dec. 15	: 27,000
	:Oct. 16	: 8,500	Total	:	: 144,000
	:Nov. 13	:	Total Southern Centers		: 640,000
	:Dec. 4	:			
Total	:	: 8,500			
Total Northern Centers	:	: 695,000			
Southern Centers		:			
Melbourne	:Sept. 15 - 17	: 20,000			
	:Sept. 29-Oct. 2	: 30,000			
	:Oct. 13 - 16	: 35,000			
	:Oct. 27-Nov. 3	: 40,000			
	:Nov. 17 - 24	: 40,000			
	:Dec. 8 - 15	: 40,000			
Total	:	: 205,000			
Geelong	:Oct. 7 - 9	: 15,000			
	:Nov. 4 - 6	: 26,000			
	:Nov. 25 - 27	: 26,000			
	:Dec. 16 - 18	: 23,000			
Total	:	: 90,000			

SOURCE: The National Council of Wool Selling Brokers of Australia
London Committee.

FATS AND OILS
(Continued from Page 143)

BRAZIL LIFTS EMBARGO ON
BABASSU, TUCUM PRODUCTS

The Brazilian Government, in an order published June 26, 1947, withdrew babassu oil, babassu kernels, and tucum oil from the list of commodities under export embargo and placed them under export license. Two provisos are stipulated: (1) that babassu kernels and oil produced in Maranhao and Piaui be exported from ports of those states and that requests for export licenses be granted only after the proper department of the state governments assure the necessary supply of these products to markets in the south of the country, and (2) that tucum oil produced in the northern and northeastern parts of the country be exported from ports of those regions and that the authorities in charge give assurance that the needs of the local markets have been satisfied before issuing export licenses.

BELGIUM HARVESTS MORE
RAPESEED, LESS FLAXSEED

Preliminary estimates place the Belgium rapeseed crop for 1947 at 3,380 short tons, an increase of 237 percent over the 1946 output, but far from the war-time production of 1942 and 1943, when 42,000 and 45,000 tons, respectively, were harvested.

The current flaxseed crop is expected to reach only 504,000 bushels, 18 percent less than last year's and 24 percent below the prewar output. Flaxseed production decreased greatly during the 1940-44 period.

FRUITS, NUTS AND VEGETABLES
(Continued from Page 141)

PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND SEED
POTATO ACREAGE BELOW 1946

Inspection of 32,230 acres of potatoes for certification for seed has been requested in 5,074 applications filed by Prince Edward Island growers this season. The distribution of the acreage by varieties is as follows: Irish Cobbler 12,200, Green Mountain 10,690, Sebago 6,460, Katahdin 2,680 and other varieties 200 acres.

In 1946, inspection of 36,250 acres was requested and 31,675 acres passed final inspection. The decrease this season is largely accounted for by a drop in the acreage of Irish Cobblers.

SPANISH CITRUS EXPORTS
TOTAL 5.8 MILLION BOXES

Spanish citrus exports during the 1946-47 season totalled 5,840,000

boxes of which 5,649,000 were sweet oranges, 185,000 lemons and 6,000 grapefruit.

Exports of Spanish oranges for the 1946-47 season totalled 5,649,000 boxes (70 lb. equivalent) as compared with 5,777,000 boxes during the preceding season. Quantities exported and countries of destination were as follows: United Kingdom 2,552,000, Belgium 1,154,000, Holland 899,000, Sweden 867,000, Ireland 166,000, Argentina 6,000, Denmark 3,000 and Iceland 2,000 boxes.

Exports of lemons from the Valencia, Murcia and Malaga districts totalled 185,000 boxes (76 lbs.) during the 1946-47 season as compared with 255,000 boxes in 1945-46. Countries of destination this season and quantities, in boxes, were as follows: Belgium 66,000, Denmark 42,000, Sweden 41,000, Holland 23,000, Ireland 7,000, Switzerland 5,000 and Tangier 1,000 boxes.

Grapefruit exports totalled only 6,035 boxes (80 lbs.), 3,527 to Switzerland, 2,122 to Ireland and 386 to Belgium. The production of grapefruit in Spain is small and recent information indicates that because of the small acceptance of this fruit in the Spanish markets and the uncertainty of foreign demand growers are top-working their trees to navel oranges.

ENGLISH APPLE CROP RECORD, PEARS HEAVY

The 1946-47 production of dessert and cooking apples in England and Wales, is estimated at about 24 million bushels (48 lbs.) and promises to be the largest since records have been available. The largest previous crop, 19,856,000 bushels was harvested in 1939. Production in 1946 totalled 14,000,000 bushels, and averaged 9,475,000 bushels prewar (1935-39). Information concerning the prospective production in Northern Ireland and Scotland is lacking, thus an estimate of total production in the United Kingdom is not available. While apple production in Scotland is very small, Northern Ireland produced 2,688,000 bushels in 1946 and an average of 1,089,000 bushels during the five years, 1935-39.

The cider apple crop is tentatively estimated at 3,400,000 bushels, compared with 5,133,000 bushels in 1946 and 3,427,000 bushels for the 5 years, 1935-39.

Pear production (dessert and cooking) this season is estimated at 1,680,000 bushels in England and Wales as compared with 1,030,000 in 1946 and an average of 778,000 bushels for the 5 years, 1935-39. The cider pear crop for 1947 is expected to total 358,000 bushels as compared with 430,000 bushels in 1946 and an average of 237,000 bushels for the 5 years, 1935-39.

The prospective apple crop of about 24,000,000 bushels for England and Wales approximates the total of average production (10.6 million), and average imports for consumption (13.6 million bushels) during the prewar period, 1935-39.

GRAINS, GRAIN PRODUCTS AND FEEDS
(Continued from Page 140)

CANADIAN GRAIN STOCKS
CONTINUE SMALL

Carry-over stocks of grain in Canada at the end of their crop year, July 31, were again small, with wheat stocks only moderately increased over last year's low level, and feed grains slightly smaller than a year ago.

Wheat stocks, estimated at 84.5 million bushels, though about 15 percent larger than in 1946, are, with the exception of that year, the smallest carry-over stocks since 1938. The high level of exports, in relation to the total supply available in 1946-47 accounts for the low carryover of wheat. Supplies for the current season (1947-48) are about 10 percent less than for last year, on the basis of the first estimate of production and the official carry-over.

Wheat stocks on farms were placed at 26 million bushels, a reduction of 5 percent from last year's carryover on farms. Farm stocks of other grains show slight increases compared with figures for a year ago. Stocks of oats in all positions are placed at 68 million bushels, compared with 77 million in 1946. Stocks, at that figure, added to the forecast crop of oats this year would provide a supply of only about 75 percent of the supply available for 1946-47.

Barley stocks of 28.6 million bushels are only slightly below the figure for 1946 and only a small reduction is indicated in the total supply for the current season. Little change is reported in the rye stocks, but with the larger crop reported, total supplies would be about 90 percent larger than for 1946-47.

Canada: Grain stocks in all positions, July 31, 1947,
with comparisons a/

Date	Wheat	Oats	Barley	Rye
	: 1,000 bushels :	: 1,000 bushels :	: 1,000 bushels :	: 1,000 bushels :
July 31:	:	:	:	:
1939 ...	102,911	48,887	12,804	2,921
1940 ...	300,473	46,931	12,654	5,352
1941 ...	480,129	41,563	10,643	4,919
1942 ...	423,752	28,607	10,821	3,353
1943 ...	594,626	149,341	69,279	15,268
1944 ...	356,531	108,479	45,949	5,594
1945 ...	258,073	98,255	28,919	2,024
1946 ...	73,600	77,492	29,937	768
1947 ...	84,473	67,997	28,636	702
	:	:	:	:

From reports of the Dominion Bureau of Statistics.

a/ Figures include Canadian grain held in bond in the United States. Wheat so held has ranged from a high of 32 million bushels on July 31, 1941, to a low of 0.1 million in 1946 and 1947.

COTTON-PRICE QUOTATIONS
ON FOREIGN MARKETS

The following table shows certain cotton-price quotations on foreign markets, converted at current rates of exchange:

COTTON: Spot prices of certain foreign growths
and qualities in specific markets

Market location, kind, and quality	Date :1947	Unit of weight	Unit of currency	Price in foreign currency	Equivalent U.S. cents per pound
Alexandria	:	:Kantar	:	:	:
Ashmouni, Good.....	8-21	: 99.05 lbs.	:Tallari	: 41.00	: 34.19
Ashmouni, F.G.F.....	"	"	"	: 39.00	: 32.52
Giza 7, Good.....	"	"	"		(not quoted)
Giza 7, F.G.F.....	"	"	"		(not quoted)
Karnak, Good.....	"	"	"	: 46.25	: 38.57
Karnak, F.G.F.....	"	"	"	: 41.50	: 34.60
Bombay	:	:Candy	:	:	:
Jarila, Fine.....	"	: 784 lbs.	:Rupee	: 428.00	: 16.47
Broach, Fine.....	"	"	"	: 534.00	: 20.55
Sind American, Fine.....	"	"	"	: 538.00	: 20.70
Punjab " 289-F, Fine:	"	"	"	: 624.00	: 24.01
Kampala, East African.....	"	"	"	: 920.00	: 35.40
Buenos Aires	:	:Metric ton	:	:	:
Type B.....	8-23	: 2204.6 lbs.	:Peso	: 2590.00	: 34.98
Lima	:	:Sp. quintal	:	:	:
Tanguis, Type 5.....	"	: 101.4 lbs.	:Sol	: 168.00	: 25.49
Pima, Type 1.....	"	"	"	: 193.00	: 29.28
Recife	:	:Arroba	:	:	:
Mata, Type 5.....	8-22	: 33.07 lbs.	:Cruzeiro	: 105.00	: 17.27
Sertao, Type 5.....	"	"	"	: 105.00	: 17.27
Sao Paulo	:	:	:	:	:
Sao Paulo, Type 5.....	"	"	"	: 156.50	: 25.75
Torreon	:	:Sp. quintal	:	:	:
Middling, 15/16".....	"	: 101.5 lbs.	:Peso	: 131.25	: 26.64

Compiled from weekly cables from representatives abroad.

CORRECTION:

In the article entitled "Larger Jute Crop Forecast in India" on page 130 of Foreign Crops and Markets, Vol. 55, No. 8, dated August 25, 1947, the last line of the third paragraph should have read: "in 1941 the first year in which license control was instituted in Bengal."